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has for many years been known as "paranoia." This is a minor fault, however, and does not materially detract from the excellence of the work as a whole.

The second book deals with the subject of Insanity—its various forms, and its medico-legal aspects. This part is so complete that it is in itself a condensed textbook on insanity, and compares favorably with most other works on the same subject.

The second volume considers the subjects of poisons. The nature of poisons, their symptomatology in relation to man; and the post-mortem changes which they cause are thoroughly discussed. The most recent methods for their detection and isolation are also considered. This, however, is a feature, which will not appeal greatly to either the physician or the chemist. The former is rarely equipped or competent to perform any extensive chemical analysis, and the latter will hardly consider the technique entirely adequate for his needs. The sections on the symptomatology and post-mortem appearances are very complete, and together with the sections on the treatment make the work a valuable addition to the physician's library aside from any consideration of jurisprudence.

The third volume on "Physical Conditions and Treatment" is divided into four books. The first is devoted entirely to the consideration of infanticide. The subject is handled in a masterly manner and deserves careful reading. The second book treats of questions arising out of the differences in sex, including doubtful sex, sexual disability, and the various varieties of sexual crimes. The third book considers the subjects of "Physical Injuries by Force," including wounds, injuries due to electricity, and suffocation. The fourth book refers to questions distinctively legal. This should be read by every physician, whether he is interested in jurisprudence or not. He should read it as a matter of education, and for his own protection, if for no other reasons. The chapters on the relation between physician and patient; the degree of skill required from the physician by the law; and the effects of their acts upon the rights, duties and liberties of third persons, contain information which ought to be, but rarely is thoroughly understood by every practitioner of medicine. A better understanding of these subjects would materially diminish the number of suits for malpractice. One of the most valuable features of the work is the exhaustive table of leading cases on every subject connected with medical jurisprudence. This will prove of inestimable service to the attorney in searching for parallel cases and decisions, and to the physician who desires to study the literature on any topic on which he contemplates figuring as an expert witness. As a whole the work is thoroughly up to date, and maintains, as of old, its reputation as a standard.

**JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.** By Hannis Taylor, LL. D., Rochester, N. Y. The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company. 1905. pp. lxi, 1007.

The title of this work sufficiently indicates its scope, although under Part III, "Appellate Jurisdiction Over Special Federal Courts," there is given, in addition to matters pertaining directly to the Supreme Court, a brief account of the organization and jurisdic-

tion of the Courts of The District of Columbia, Court of Claims, and Court of Private Land Claims.

The volume has evidently been prepared for the practicing lawyer, and for the hurried lawyer of to-day, who desires to find, with the shortest possible expenditure of time, an authority that is, or appears to be, "on all fours" with some case he has in charge, and it is, therefore, as are the majority of text books now issued, little more than a carefully classified digest combining under a systematic arrangement the topics treated in the book, and which, in the ordinary digest, would not be found thus combined. There is little analysis of authorities and little to indicate the author's views on any topic. Cases are cited in the text instead of in foot-notes, and this feature, taken in connection with the entire absence of paragraphing to indicate the minor points under the black-letter section headings, often renders it difficult to ascertain the precise meaning of the text. Notwithstanding these features, however, which cannot be commended, the practitioner will undoubtedly find Mr. Taylor's work a valuable addition to his library.

It is comprehensive, covering, in the first four parts, the topics of original jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction over ordinary federal courts, over special federal courts, and over state courts. Part V is devoted to a consideration of "The Great Writs" as issued by the Supreme Court, and Part VI to procedure. The sub-topics are well and logically arranged, and presented with sufficient completeness; the style is clear, and the text, on the whole, accurate and supported by the authorities cited, although it would not be difficult to mention some important cases which have been omitted.

The six parts above enumerated are preceded by two interesting portions of the work which can be commended to students as well as practitioners: one, the so-called "Preface" covering over sixty pages, and giving an outline of the leading cases from the organization of the Supreme Court to date of publication, and the other, the "Introduction" of thirty-six pages, entitled "Genesis of the Supreme Court." The volume also contains as appendixes the Rules of the Supreme Court, and a number of forms.

There seems to be a useful place for this book, as it does not come into very close competition with the well-known treatises on Federal Practice such as Foster's, in which only a portion of the topics discussed by Mr. Taylor are considered, and the treatment of those that are considered is necessarily less exhaustive.

**TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS IN NEW YORK FOR STATE AND LOCAL PURPOSES.** By Henry M. Powell. Albany. Matthew Bender & Co. 1905. pp. xxx, 286.

To any one who has had to deal with corporate taxation in New York, any book which helps to throw light on the maze of statutes bearing on the subject is of interest. In the work now under review, Mr. Powell first gives in detail the law with reference to local taxation, special attention being given to taxation in New York City. This is followed by a short chapter on the special franchise tax, and this in turn by a consideration of state taxation. Part IV is devoted to forms and in an appendix several special laws are given. The book is well